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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

Haig.

It is too early yet to assess the full significance of the powerful Haig thrust into the heart of the German line in France and Flanders. It is flamboyant to proclaim the Hindenburg line as broken; it has been badly beat in the middle, and may perhaps have been ruptured through the sheer frontal and lateral pressure that a huge force of troops, pouring into a gap fully thirty miles in breadth, is able to exert.

Let us refrain from superlatives until the cables tell us the exact extent of the victory that Marshal Haig has won.

Conventional military strategy has declared repeatedly that the type of tactics employed by the British commander yesterday is impossible and ridiculous. An assault on the German lines without heavy artillery preparation? Monstrous, say the critics. Yet Marshal Haig used no artillery, tried the out-and-out frontal attack, pitted human flesh against concrete and steel, and won the most amazing triumph of the year. If he had assembled his big guns and used days to demolish the German defenses, the Teutons would have had ample warning to marshal heavy reserves at the points which were to be attacked. By keeping his artillery out of the way, by maintaining control of the air so as to give the Germans no possible chance of learning his troop dispositions, Haig made just as remarkable a surprise attack as Washington's midnight envelopment of Trenton, or Stonewall Jackson's coup sprung on the ill-fated Pope at the second battle of Manassas.

What is the explanation? Has Hindenburg actually thinned out his lines on the Western front so far as to allow an attack of this sort to win almost hand down? Does he actually think that concrete pill boxes, barbed wire entanglements, machine guns ill manned, are sufficient at any point along the Western front, despite the growing pressure upon it? Doubtless, his logic ran along two tracks: First, that winter had arrived, and that the British would confine their remaining operations to Flanders; second, that an attack along the Douai-St. Quentin line would be preceded by an artillery display which would give him time to re-enforce his divisions along that sector. In both of these postulates he was wrong. Haig outguessed and outgeneraled him. Hindenburg gambled once too often with the studious, conservative strategist confronting him.

Whether the so-called Hindenburg line is punctured or not, it is evident that the sweeping success of the British presages a general German retirement from Flanders to Laon. It can hardly be otherwise, unless counter attacks drive Haig from the ground he has won, which appears to be virtually impossible. A salient thirty-two miles in width cannot be enfiladed by guns on the flank. It is more than a toe-hold, so to speak; there is ample room within it for troop dispositions without a terrible fire raining down on either side from enemy guns. It is an arrowhead which, to be withdrawn, rips and tears the surrounding flesh to pieces. It will be driven deeper and deeper, and when Douai falls the whole system of German communications in Northern France and Flanders will be demoralized.

The first result of the Haig thrust will be an easing up of the pressure on Italy, for there will be extensive German troop withdrawals from the Carnic and Julian Alps to the Western front. The second, will be a restoration of allied morale, somewhat shaken by the disasters that have befallen the Italians. The political reaction may be so strong as to relax entirely the public pressure for the centralized military control for which Lloyd George and the American government are pressing. It may make Sir Douglas Haig so strong in Britain that he can defy Lloyd George and the present cabinet with impunity.

It is gratifying to Americans to know that Gen. Pershing was an eyewitness to the victory. Their only regret is that American troops did not participate in it.

Make Them Able to Save.

Labor and capital! Work and saving! Civilization must be rescued by America's mobilization and application of these, and the greatest of these is the effort of human hands.

Of the two, labor and capital, it is much the easier to mobilize capital. In the case of the latter, profits are an inducement and government can take and use, through laws. The successful mobilization and governmental use of labor very largely depends upon appeal to the minds and hearts of men and women. The working folk must have the national vision and patriotism must move them in a common cause. At all times, and especially in war times, disgruntled labor is calamitous to any national cause, and, at this time, our government is decidedly anxious about the indications of industrial unrest throughout the country, since the great national cause is finally dependent upon the will of the masses.

Disruption of the relations of labor to capital can no longer be left to haphazard settlements in individual cases. Government must handle the matter as a governmental matter.

"You," said Woodrow Wilson to the great A. F. of L. convention at Buffalo, "you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists." This is a new tone. It indicates a new attitude. It is revivification of old Abe Lincoln's declaration that labor comes first.

Now, what about the reasonableness of that part of labor that is uneasy, restless, dissatisfied? The basis of all the restlessness, or actual disturbance, is the failure of wages to keep pace with the high cost of living, and to this cost-of-necessaries we are adding a direct war tax upon every single man who receives \$4 per day, besides, indirectly, a large war tax burden that is being passed along to the consumer.

The American Federation of Labor appeals for Federal legislation to empower the Food Administration to establish co-operative stores and the co-operative distribution of life necessities, others than unionists to share in the benefits, if they please. Such co-operation has been repeatedly tried by this, that or the other community organization, and, as a rule, has fizzled out, sooner or later. It will be a mighty dif-

ferent thing for the United States government to back it and be officially responsible for making it a success. Work and saving! It is up to the government to provide the ability of the workers to save!

No Surprise in It.

Union labor is loyal! The great convention of unionists at Buffalo voted, almost solidly, for indorsement of the war. But there is nothing remarkable about it, if you concede unionists to be the possessors of ordinary common sense.

Unless German autocracy is put down, to stay down, there will be no unionism worth while in this country, or any other labor rights to speak of.

No intelligent workman is fool enough to believe that, master of the world, German autocracy would permit millions of workmen to organize for any purpose likely to get them anywhere.

Popular organization, the getting of the people together to think and act by, for and of themselves is, always has been and always will be fatal to autocracy. Our best men are going to fight, suffer, die if needs be, for unionism—labor unionism, church unionism, political unionism, civic, domestic, economic unionism. Unionism is the soul of democracy and one of the most precious God-given rights of human freedom.

A triumphant German autocracy will collect a huge indemnity from the United States and U. S. labor will pay that indemnity in the sweat of its brow. Well may American union labor indorse this war, not only moved by the high sentiment of patriotism and humaneness but also by the conviction that it is the proposed victim of a brutal foreign autocracy.

Glorious is the vision of world-wide democracy. But this war is also for the homes, the wages, the rights, the liberties of the American workmen.

United for the great cause, American union labor will stand; divided, it will crawl as the kept slave of Prussian militarism.

Union labor is loyal, of course!

If You're in Doubt—Read!

Repeatedly, prossically under the style of King of Prussia vs. Kuepper's Administrator, 22 Mo. p. 550, a suit was recently brought in the State of Missouri. Kuepper, it appears was a postmaster several years ago in the Prussian city of Wermelskirchen and is charged with embezzling \$7,000 and absconding to America. Kuepper died in this country and under the law of Germany, the King sued his administrator in the State of Missouri. The King's attorney filed the declaration for the plaintiff.

The opening paragraph of his declaration read as follows:

"THE PLAINTIFF STATES THAT HE IS ABSOLUTE MONARCH OF THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA, AND AS KING THEREOF IS THE SOLE GOVERNMENT OF THAT COUNTRY. THAT HE IS UNRESTRAINED BY ANY CONSTITUTION OR LAW, AND THAT HIS WILL, EXPRESSED IN DUE FORM, IS THE ONLY LEGAL POWER THERE KNOWN TO EXIST AS LAW."

Such a bombastic statement from the great "I am," the King of Prussia, would formerly have been cast aside by the reader, as having little interest. Such was our complete ignorance of the German people and their dastardly ideals as they aspired to conquer the world.

But embossed with three years' experience, legal and authentic as it may be, this description of the Prussian monarch blazes itself as another choice bit of evidence in the case of God and the Civilized World vs. Prussianism and the Devil!

Any gent yet been able to figure out his war taxes, without hiring a lawyer?

Wheatless and meatless days be hanged! says H. Bellefeuille, of Broadway, N. Y.

Germany is using 7,000 substitutes for ordinary food, thus being still somewhat ahead of Cincinnati restaurants.

German autocracy might just as well crawl into its hole. A London cablegram proclaims that our officers over there are becoming topnotch golfers.

Are the U-boats beaten, or are they being mobilized for a massed attack on some port. Answer that, and we'll give you a warm guess on the length of the war.

Two lovely fiascos for the British Parliament not to fight about now are the allies' mistakes in Serbia and Rumania. Fighting over the present mistake in Italy would be more timely.

California now produces one-third of the petroleum of the country. Strangely enough, it also produces about four-fifths of the fellows who want to sell oil wells that haven't any oil in them.

We've wronged "Napoleon" Villa. Besides the full beard we previously referred to, he's wearing hip boots, a Panama hat and a flannel shirt. One more victory, and he may also wear pants. Pants are not necessary to a general in Mexico, but they are always becoming to a "Napoleon."

Some London diplomats, still cheered by the obsession that Germany can be starved, are chortling over the reduction of the flour allowance to seven pounds per week. Plenty! if the seven pounds are put into certain dumplings or doughnuts we have met. It is a psychological fact that many folk think they are being fed when chewing on any old thing.

An Easy Explanation.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington hotel turned to anecdotes of the school room, when a fitting incident was related by Representative Samuel J. Nicholls, of South Carolina.

One afternoon the supervising principal of a Southern school paid a visit to the fifth grade, and in speaking to the youngsters he gave them some instruction on the circulation of the blood.

"Now, children," said he, in trying to make the point clearer, "if I should stand on my head the blood would run into it, as you know, and my face would turn red."

"Yes, sir," admitted one of the little boys in the front row.

"Then," continued the principal, "why is it that when I am standing in the ordinary position the blood doesn't run into my feet?"

"Because," was the startling rejoinder of the aforesaid boy, "your feet ain't holler."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Smile, Smile, Smile.

If ever a "Sammy" gets lonely, Or homesick for a while, Let him shake his feelings completely And greet the world with a smile. Think of the comrade next to you, As down life's path you go, For he may also be lonely. The same as you, you know. Think, a cheery word and a pleasant smile Will shorten his road by many a mile. So consider the other fellow and Smile, smile, smile.

"THE GIRL"

DEAD, OR JUST PLAYING POSSUM?

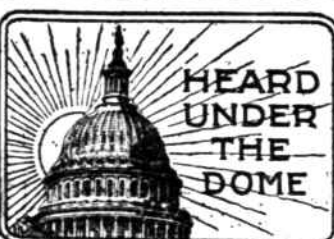


A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

A PARADOX.

Choose a friend, and with him share All your joy and all your care— Care divided into two. Shortly disappears from view, And a joy that's halved will grow Like a rolling ball of snow Till it reaches such a size That each half exceeds the whole. (Copyright, 1917.)



Russian as Germany's Aid.

Let no one scorn the thought that Russia might become a very important aid to Germany's cause. Congressional leaders who have watched the developments in the Big Bear country for months past do not think, of course, that Russia will actually go to bearing arms for the Teutons, but they do believe that Russian farms and Russian labor will go to supplying Germany's fighting men with food products, and that Russia, in fact, may be pressed into many non-combatant branches of the service.

If this happens—and with the majority spirit in Russia avowedly pro-German because of the successful propaganda induced in there—it wouldn't be strange if it would mean the prolongation of the war to a greater length than anyone can predict at this time.

Men who are seeking the REAL reason for Russia's desertion might think over this phase of the problem: The rank and file Russians, chafing under the government's already war debts, saw that debt growing more enormous each day of the war lasted. By the simple expedient of overthrowing the existing government, including the government set up by Kerensky and which was increasing the Russian debt by its loans from America, those debts could be repudiated. Thus the day of financial freedom and the ultimate ownership of land would be nearer.

The Russians merely adopted the course that looked most substantial and therefore most alluring—the course that would free them from debt and no further participation in the war as actual combatants.

The moral responsibility did not outweigh the other considerations. Paradoxically did the moral side of the transaction fall to the nearer, the Russians when their very choice, in all its ramifications, was indorsing the movement to lay down arms, after overthrowing the existing government.

With the church actually preventing the Russians from fulfilling any obligations they might feel they had toward the allies, it was not only difficult for Russia to adopt the course they did, but it was ridiculous, if not impossible.

Understanding these things, the members of congress who have given serious thought to the matter think they know how hard it will be to awaken Russia to her real peril, and to a possible partial participation in the war at some future date.

Want Congress to Pay? Provisions incorporated in the war revenue bill putting tax burdens on the people of the country and excusing members of Congress from taxation of their salaries apparently does not meet the approval of many people. At any rate a collection of petitions coming in now, in advance of the session, ask that Congress amend the bill so as to make the tax rates applicable to themselves. The matter appears to be a serious one, and a large proportion of the petitions emanate from commercial clubs and other organizations of business men who are hit by the war revenue provisions.

The belief of these business men is that everyone should pay. The fact that Congressmen are earning their money from the government, and that compelling them to pay part of their salaries back to Uncle Sam would seem like a rob-peter-to-pay-paul process, does not appeal to the business men. The latter insist that if the members of Congress worked for nothing but bare expenses—many of them contend that they do that now—they would only be doing their patriotic duty.

Unquestionably, there is something to be said on both sides of the equation. But it must be remembered that most every member of Congress pays heavily according to his private business interests, that he sacrifices considerable personal gain to come to Congress, and that many of them, as they insist, do not come out "even with the board" when they conclude their service in the nation's lawmakers.



NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

No public clings so long to its idols as does the public of Manhattan. Along Broadway the mere mention of Pete Daly, Weber and Fields and other stars of yesteryear brings the audiences to their feet.

This adulation is perhaps best illustrated by the opening night performance at the Century Theatre. The Century, built by millionaires to uplift the drama, and now turned over to musical comedy, revived many of the songs of the old times in their new production.

"In the Good Old Summer Time" brought stirring rounds of applause. "Dinah" the song that Pete Daly used to sing brought even more applause. It was all because her husband had given up an income of more than \$50,000 a year to go to the front and fight for his country and because as a singer and resourceful aviator he has brought down the share of flying Teutons from the sky.

When Mrs. Richard Harding Davis appeared they stood up and cheered and tore the air with their "Bravos." Mrs. Davis is a clever dancer, but there are scores just as talented. It was because she was a wife of a beloved man and because she is trying to make a living for herself and child that she received this wonderful ovation from the New York public.

The self-deluded tango crowd is pressing over the defeat of Mayor Mitchell. It actually believes that had something to do with his defeat. When he torpedoes the cabarets they puffed angrily at their cigarettes and neckties.

Think of it! New York closing its cafe doors, shutting its tango parlors, muffling its snare drums, suppressing the thousand and one Lucille born in the night—just like a New England village. New York's role de vivre died at the roots!

Talk about autocracy and the suppression of a free press in the United States. The trouble is that the Tancred Crowl cannot realize that we are at war. The subject bores them. And they now believe that they defeated the mayor. Poor souls!

The other day I got a good square look at Charles Murphy, the Tammany leader. New Yorkers impressed on Mr. Murphy are gathered from the papers they read. If one reads certain journals one mentally pictures Murphy as a fearful, bull-necked orge and if one reads others one pictures him as a cherubic angel with wings sprouting. Personally Murphy appeared to me as a clean-cut business man—a man who was born to boss. He was dressed neatly and in good taste. His eyes are keen and when he gave his order to the menial who served him I wished I might give an order in the same fashion. It is a cinch I would not have to wait so long for my food. I do not understand politics and Murphy may be a flint-hearted dictator, but there is a man who owes me twenty lovely dollars and I'd like to send Murphy to collect it. I believe he would come back with thirty.

Down on the Bowery they have found a Chinaman who has whiskers. And he is getting into all the papers. Nobody seems to notice before that a Chinaman never decorated his visage with foliage.

Walter B. Smith, of Bangor, Me., has dug from the river bank musical stones thought to have been fashioned by prehistoric man.

Great War May Improve, Not Harm, American Race

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, of United States National Museum, Believes Struggle Will Not Leave Disastrous Mark on the Next Generation.

By I. HARPER LEECH.
"Just as you win, the race is safe." This is the answer of one of the world's greatest authorities on man breeding to the fear that the loss of many brave youths on the battlefields of Europe will result in a physical and mental deterioration of the American race.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology of the United States National Museum, believes the war will have so many compensations in the way of race betterment that the losses, the shattered constitutions and exposure, the wounds, strains and diseases contracted by the soldiers will not leave any disastrous mark on the next generation.

Four great vital laws working to protect the race from the consequences of war are elimination, adaptation, re-education and compensation. "These laws have taken care of war-ridden mankind in the past and can safely be expected to furnish intelligent assistance, to accomplish even more in the future," Dr. Hrdlicka says.

The elimination of the unfit and their progeny will of course, be intensified by the war, to the benefit of the race. This law is always working, and remorselessly, despite the hindrances of civilization.

Large Per Cent Curable. The large majority of the injured will be curable. Blinded or maimed men do not transmit their defects to their progeny. This class of men will not diminish the standards of the next generation.

Those actually killed will not be a total loss in the race. Soldiers slain on the battlefields will leave many representatives in the next generation. The attraction of women to the soldier, and "war weddings," show that the present direction of the "fighting race" does not die out.

"The fighting race" does not die out is a poetical statement of a scientific law.

So much for the adaptations and the re-education, the compensations are so many that the war may prove a blessing in disguise if full advantage is taken of them.

"The war has given the greatest

impetus to the struggle against alcohol, man's greatest enemy. Could we determine just the full biological value of this accomplishment alone it would possibly be found to equal the total war loss in human material," says Dr. Hrdlicka.

The war has given us our first survey of the physical condition of our young men in the examination of recruits and selected men. It has led to the correction of hundreds of thousands of physical defects.

Better Husbands. It has brought about, the immunization from syphilis, the loss of thousands of young men who would otherwise have been carried off by the disease.

It has led to the physical training and building up of hundreds of thousands of young men who as a result, when peace comes will make better husbands and fathers. It will lead to the training of untold thousands in the use of tools, the raising of the nation from an isolated and somewhat selfish condition to a world power in the best sense of the term and for the best interests of humanity.

"There are little people who will see, will want to see, nothing but losses and sufferings; there are well meaning patriotic men who fear the effects of the losses on the American people; but the vast majority of the nation will see a better chance to survive than the dollar and a coward."

"Neither is it full truth that the poorest men physically are left at home; and there is no proof that under the present regulations for admission into the army any nationality or class of men in this country is favored at the expense of the older stocks of Americans."

"Keep Well!" Is Health Slogan In Every American War Camp and In All Our Training Cantonments

In wars past more soldiers were killed by disease than by bullets. But not so now. There will be no such epidemics of sickness in this war as disgraced the campaign against Spain.

The danger of an epidemic in any of our cantonments or in American camps abroad is slight—less than in our American cities.

Uncle Sam has put into force stringent regulations in camps and cantonment. Few individuals in private life observe the precautions now required of the army by official regulations, violations of which are subject to court-martial and severe punishment.

"In their model cleanliness and sanitary arrangements Gen. Pershing's first camps are said to have been a revelation to the French and British, neither of whom had attempted such extreme precautions," writes a war correspondent from the American base in France.

The man responsible for this pleasing condition is W. C. Gorgas, the Panama cleaner, and Surgeon General of the United States army.

Actual sanitation work is carried on by sanitary squads, having officers, private soldiers, and hired civilian laborers. These supervise the purification of water supplies, the extermination of flies, mosquitoes, and the disposal of waste, and the disinfection of places where disinfection is needed.

These are the minimum requirements for personal cleanliness—baths at least twice weekly; hands washed before each meal; teeth brushed once a day; underwear changed frequently; bedding and clothing sunned and aired; and tents frequently struck, to sun the sites.

All these things will be done to make our boys better fighting men; to make them more efficient weapons in the fight against the Hun, and to bring home those who escape bullets unmarred by disease.

And let us not forget that great effort which is now being directed by the Surgeon General and his staff against the consequences of private immorality.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN GERMANY

As Told by the Newspapers We Get from the Teutonic Empires and Neutral Nations:

Bavarians Ridicule. Their own newspapers, the Teutonic press, ridicules the good people of Bavaria for never having had any very great respect for kings. In Wurzburg, capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria, the lower Franconia, they even dare to ridicule Royal Ludwig, and to make sacrilegious fun of a state visit to a neighboring town, about which the Frankfurter Volksfreund discusses.

"The King is coming to Bamberg next week without his family, no doubt so that his hosts may not be put to too heavy an expenditure in these times of rigid rationing."

"He intends also to visit the Benedictine Abbey of Michaelsberg. As a good student of Bavarian history, King Ludwig ought to remember, however, that the abbey has ceased to exist for more than 100 years."

"The town hall, too, will be honored by the royal presence. The city fathers have been ordered to appear before their sovereign in evening dress, and wear white gloves, and wear orders and decorations, if they possess any, failing which the King will no doubt supply what is wanting in this respect on the spot."

"As a memento of the royal visit, the chief burgomaster of Bamberg desires to found a new municipal club. To this end he has already sent the beaver's hat among the Bambergers. We doubt, however, whether these good folk will be very lavish with their contribution, considering that the king enjoys his three good meals a day, while the vast majority of the people now never rise from their table without saying to themselves that it has been a sheer waste of time to make a pretense of dinner."



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PRAISES SAFETY SUI.

J. H. O'Neill Describes Recent Demonstration at Aqueduct Bridge.

Last Sunday Officer Longfellow and two comrades demonstrated "the ever warm" safety suit at the Aqueduct bridge before an audience of several hundred people.

The suits are made of light-weight waterproof material, and are so roomy that they slip readily over the clothing. They are quickly donned in an emergency, are comfortable.

After padding around awhile and demonstrating the unusual feat of eating his lunch, which was carried in the footpocket of his suit, Officer Longfellow came out, took off the safety suit, and was as warm and dry as if he had just stepped out of his carriage. He apparently suffered no inconvenience from the experience.

A young lad standing on the landing floor became inquisitive, and at the suggestion of one of the bystanders agreed to try on the suit. In a few minutes the change was complete. The lad, who was wearing a picnic swimming in the cold water.

As she was going on a canoe trip, she soon paddled to the landing-floor, and, after donning the suit, felt comfortable, and said: "Oh, I wish I had one of those suits. Then I could learn to swim comfortably, for I am not very robust and the water chills me before I can do much swimming."

J. H. O'NEILL.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

New York, Nov. 21.—The following Washingtonians are registered at hotels here: St. George—H. E. Duke, Marlborough—W. J. Fisher, New Strand—J. H. Harding, Navarino—J. Murphy, A. Drener, Collingwood—W. S. Thomson, Grand—Mrs. L. Young, C. Condero, J. W. McJure, C. S. Garwood, A. G. Moyse.

Prince—J. F. Young, Bristol—Mrs. C. B. Eckels, H. A. Heeman, Flanders—S. B. Lust, M. O. Macdonald, Longacre—H. B. Taylor, Prince George—F. E. Mack, H. Barschick.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts and Disbursements November 20, 1917:

RECEIPTS	DISBURSEMENTS
Customs receipts.....	\$11,828,822.00
Ordinary internal-revenue receipts.....	2,357,676.75
Income tax receipts.....	179,512.64
Miscellaneous receipts.....	38,272.11
Total.....	\$14,304,281.50
Total ordinary receipts.....	\$14,018,981.50
Extraordinary receipts.....	285,300.00
Paid out for interest.....	1,000,000.00
Paid out for obligations of foreign governments.....	25,000,000.00
Public debt disbursements.....	1,000,000.00
Balance in general fund today.....	1,000,000.00
Total.....	\$26,303,281.50

26 more days to buy a Christmas Present

